a second camp because their fields were located in widely separated areas. Some observed that they had less trouble in their labor camps when different ethnic groups lived in separate camps, so built smaller separated camps instead of a single large one. Some just happened to have more than one camp because they'd purchased land with more than one.

Regardless of the number of camps a farmer owned, or where they were located in the two counties, what has been said of housing for migrant labor elsewhere in the U. S. applies to Pima and Pinal counties, Arizona.

> "Migrants have little choice in the matter of housing. They must accept whatever shelter is available in the area in which they seek employment. Tents, make-shift shelters, broken-down one-room cabins, converted chicken coops, deserted farm houses, long rows of unpainted one-room cabins, old barns and other farm buildings provide 'homes' for thousands of migratory workers. In most instances, the occupants eat and sleep in one room--cook their meals either in this room or in a nearby cook shack and sleep on bunks or on straw thrown upon the floor. Overcrowding and unsanitary conditions add to the health hazards, endangering both the migrant workers themselves and the communities in which these conditions are permitted to exist."[1]

The lack of choice is especially true for Papagos and other migrants to southern Arizona's cotton harvest because they are mostly hauled from their homes to labor camps by the farmers, and lack transportation of their own. They must live within walking distance of their work or be hauled to it.

Most of southern Arizona's cotton barons haven't been growing white gold very long, but joined with their near-kin in California and New Mexico, they are dethroning King Cotton in the South and enthroning him west of the Pecos river. They probably are going to be raising cotton a long time. So the progress they have made in solving their production problems is of more than passing interest.

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[1] Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor, 1947, p. 20.